

## FULL COOPERATION OF U.S. WITH ALLIES; PLAN AGREED UPON

Secy. Lansing Announces  
Program For Efficient  
Pushing Of War

### COVERS ALL FIELDS

Co-ordinates Armies, Nav-  
ies, Diplomacy, Finance,  
Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, January 2.—Secretary  
of State Lansing has issued a state-  
ment of the accomplishments of the  
Special War Mission which recently  
returned from Europe.

A review of the report by Colonel  
House, the head of the mission, shows  
that it succeeded in its purpose of  
reaching a definite working plan for  
the prosecution of the War through  
the co-operation of the Governments  
represented in the Conference held at  
Paris in the various fields of activity  
and through a marshalling of the  
resources of the nations at war with  
the Central Powers and the co-ordi-  
nating of their uses under a common  
authority, thus avoiding waste and the  
uncertainties arising from independ-  
ent action.

### Will Increase War Efficiency

The result of the conference was  
most gratifying to this movement:  
first, because it indicated that the  
delegates to the conference were in-  
spired with a desire to be mutually  
helpful and, second, because the  
agreement reached, when in full  
operation, will greatly increase the  
effectiveness of the efforts now being  
put forth by the United States and  
the Allies in the conflict against Ger-  
many and Austria.

The statement lists the results ac-  
complished under various headings,  
diplomatic, naval, military, financial,  
etc.

In diplomatic matters, the American  
mission had a full and frank discussion  
with the heads of the British, French  
and Italian Governments regarding  
their war policy, assuring the uniting  
of support on the part of the United  
States and the Allies.

Under naval results the statement  
says that an Inter-Allied Naval  
Council was formed; an agreement  
was made between the British Admir-  
alty and the American Navy Depart-  
ment on certain plans relating to the  
prosecution of the war against sub-  
marines and definite plans for more  
active utilization of the American  
naval forces were made.

### Fix Extent of U. S. Military Aid

The extent of the military effort  
by the United States was clearly  
determined. Negotiations were car-  
ried on for pooling the resources of  
all the countries engaged in the war  
and the contribution of the United  
States was agreed upon. This  
arrangement guarantees the full  
equipment of all the Americans sent  
to Europe during 1918. An Allied  
Advisory Board for the allocation of  
tonnage was approved, debarkation  
problems were fully discussed and  
arrangements were made for the  
fullest co-operation in the production  
of munitions.

The mission participated in the  
making of the Supreme War Coun-  
cil as a step towards effective and  
centralized control of military opera-  
tions.

Under Finance the statement says  
that there were full and detailed  
conferences for the purpose of ascer-  
taining the extent of the financial  
effort necessary on the part of the  
United States in order properly to  
co-ordinate and co-operate with the  
Allied Governments in the financial  
arrangements for the prosecution of  
the war.

### New Shipping Organized

Under Shipping an estimate of the  
output of new tonnage by the Allies  
during 1918 was ascertained and  
arrangements made for the proper  
employment of an organization for  
the purpose of co-ordinating action  
towards reutilizing the maximum  
utilization of the Allies' resources.  
A proposal concerning neutral ton-  
nage was substantially agreed upon  
and plans were made looking to the

(Continued on Page 3)

## Spring-Rice Resigns But British Policy In U. S. Doesn't Change



SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 2.—The re-  
signment of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice,  
the British Ambassador, is officially  
confirmed. There will not be any  
change in British policy at Wash-  
ington.

Washington, January 2.—The  
resignation of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice  
was tendered during Mr. Balfour's  
visit to America in the spring.

## BRITISH LABOR OUTLINES RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Levy on Capital and National-  
ization of Railways And  
Mines Aided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 3.—The Labor  
Party has issued a draft report out-  
lining the policy of reconstruction  
after the war to be considered at  
the Party Conference in June.

It says that a new social order  
must be constructed based, not on  
individualism and capitalist produc-  
tion, but on co-operation in produc-  
tion and distribution for the benefit  
of all; not on enforced dominion  
over subject nations, subject colonies,  
subject classes and the subject sex,  
but on equal freedom.

It recommends the universal  
enforcement of a minimum wage,  
the immediate adoption of a scheme  
to secure employment for soldiers  
and war-workers on demobilisation  
by the establishment of public works,  
reduction of working-hours to a  
maximum of 48 hours a week and  
demands the nationalisation of  
mines, railways, electricity and in-  
surance while it repudiates a pro-  
tective tariff and insists on a levy  
on capital.

The Morning Post states that Mr.  
G. J. Wardle, Labor M. P. for Stock-  
port, has resigned his post as Secretary  
of the Board of Trade.

A deputation of employees which  
was received by Mr. Lloyd George yester-  
day demanded that the Employers'  
Associations should be represented in  
the conference between Labor and  
the Government, on the subject of  
man-power.

## Pingtu Alarmed By Japanese Invasion, Is Asking Foreign Aid

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Pingtu, Shantung, Dec. 27.—The  
Chinese of this section are begin-  
ning to be very much alarmed over  
the unsettled conditions and are  
asking if they can take refuge in  
the foreign compounds if condi-  
tions become worse. They fear  
that bands of soldiers will come  
through Tsingtao and up the rail-  
road, led by Japanese as they were  
two years ago, to rob and kill the  
people.

The people are also stirred up  
over the unrighteous assumption,  
by the Japanese civil administra-  
tion, of power in the cities along  
the railroad, because they are  
causing a great deal of trouble  
among the people, even putting  
some in prison. They fear that  
this is only the prelude of an  
attempt on the part of the Japa-  
nese to seize all of the province  
of Shantung.

## Turks Lose 5,000 Men And Much Ground In Attempt To Recapture Jerusalem

Were Told That Holy City Was Lost Forever if Their  
Attack Failed; Details of New British Success

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 2.—Reuter's  
correspondent at British Head-  
quarters in Jerusalem in a message  
dated the 30th December reports:—  
The record of the fighting during the  
last few days, which drove the Turks  
helter-skelter from immensely strong  
positions, is a great achievement.

The Turks opened their offensive  
on the night of the 26th, having  
been strengthened by a division of  
troops from the Caucasus. The  
enemy troops were told that Jerusa-  
lem was lost for ever if the attack  
failed. Besides this appeal to their  
religious fervor, they were told that  
abundant food was awaiting them  
there.

The first attack was delivered  
against our right flank at one o'clock  
in the morning and then the enemy  
made repeated attacks, all of them  
failing against the firmness of the  
British defenders. There were eight  
attacks around the position held by  
the Kents at Tel-el-Ful.

Still more furious assaults east of  
Jerusalem were equally unsuccess-  
ful. Here the fighting lasted the  
whole day without ceasing, hand-  
grenades being chiefly used. Hun-  
dreds of Turkish dead were left be-

fore the British positions. The  
British casualties were astonishing-  
ly small.

Meantime our Higher Command  
prepared a counter-stroke. Forces  
were detached against the Turkish  
communications towards Birah and  
Ramallah. The troops had to ad-  
vance over very difficult country  
where the gullies were hanging over  
precipices when being hauled into  
position and the men, in some  
places, had to cling to one another's  
shoulders on the steep, rocky ter-  
races.

A detachment of yeomanry sur-  
prised some Turks who were prepar-  
ing an attack and bayoneted 100 of  
them. By nightfall on the 27th our  
troops had advanced 2½ miles on a  
front of 3 miles, a remarkable feat  
over such a terrain.

Our advance continued with great  
rapidity on the 28th, position after  
position falling into our hands, and  
when the various British forces link-  
ed up on the 29th they had seized  
all the highest points of the Judean  
watershed.

The Turkish losses during the  
three days fighting were estimated  
to be at least 5,000. There are a num-  
ber of Germans among our prison-  
ers.

## Opera For Tonight Has To Be Postponed

Illness In Cast Requires Can-  
celling of First Performance  
Of 'Tosca'

Owing to indisposition of Mr.  
Speelman, the grand opera "La  
Glocca" which was to have been given  
tonight by the local artists, has had  
to be cancelled.

In view of this those in charge  
have decided to give an extra per-  
formance of the piece on January  
15. Tickets held for tonight's per-  
formance will be good on that  
evening, or, if holders desire, the  
tickets may be presented at  
Moutrie's, where money will be re-  
funded.

The first performance of Tosca  
will be given next Tuesday evening  
and the other dates of the opera-  
tic program remain unchanged.

## AMERICA AGREES TO AID SCANDINAVIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, January 2.—An agree-  
ment has been reached to send a  
quantity of necessities to Denmark,  
Sweden and Norway.

### SOME PARTICIPATION!

The Peking Cabinet has decided  
that the expenses of the War  
Participation Bureau, of which former  
Premier Tuan Chi-jui is the director,  
will be defrayed with the proceeds of  
the postponed payment of the Boxer  
indemnity, says a wire from the  
Capital.

### ITALIAN HOSPITALS HIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rome, January 3.—An official  
communique reports: The enemy  
has bombed two hospitals at Castel  
Franco and Veneto and killed eigh-  
teen patients.

## Gen. Trenchard And Admiral Kerr Joining British Air Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, January 2.—Official: The  
Air Council will be established to-  
morrow. It includes Lord Rother-  
mere, President; Major-General H.  
M. Trenchard, Chief of the Air Staff;  
Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, Deputy  
Chief of the Air Staff; and Sir  
William Weir, Director-General of  
Air Craft Production.

### The Weather

Fine cold weather. The maximum  
temperature yesterday was 45.3 and  
the minimum 18; the figures for the  
corresponding day last year being  
28.4 and 17.

## TLS. 10,000,000 FREIGHT HELD UP IN SHANGHAI

Inland Transportation Block-  
ade; Local Bodies, Fearing  
Industrial Panic, Protest

Freight to the value of Tls. 10,000,000  
is being held up in Shanghai on  
account of the refusal of the Tientsin-  
Pukow Railway to convey merchandise  
because its freight cars have been  
commandeered for the transportation  
of Northern troops, says a protest  
lodged with Peking and the militant  
Tuchuns by the various commercial  
organisations here. Tuchuns Tsao  
Kun and Chang Hui-chi, however,  
deny having commandeered a single  
car for that purpose. A great deal  
of cargo, it is understood, is also held  
up in the warehouse in Tientsin.

The Shanghai organisations, in their  
message, complained about the stag-  
nancy of the local market, the general  
loss of profit and the danger of total  
loss of capital on perishable merchan-  
dise and predicted an industrial panic  
in view of the approaching Chinese  
New Year, when the local merchants  
must settle their accounts.

Another serious occurrence which is  
causing the local merchants unusual  
anxiety is the suspension of river  
navigation on the Soochow Creek and  
the Upper Whangpoo on account of  
their being frozen up. Therefore  
transportation communications with  
the inland cities in North Chekiang  
and East Kiangsu, except where the  
cities are accessible by train, have  
been stopped. The inland steamship  
companies say that unless a heavy  
rainfall should take place there is  
no early prospect of resuming the  
service.

The price of sedan chairs in the  
interior has jumped. From Pinghu to  
Kashing, where railway connections  
can be made to Shanghai, \$14 is  
charged for the trip of 30 miles.

Several accidents have happened on  
the rivers, but no loss of life has been  
reported. Near Sunliang a passenger  
boat was ripped open by the ice.

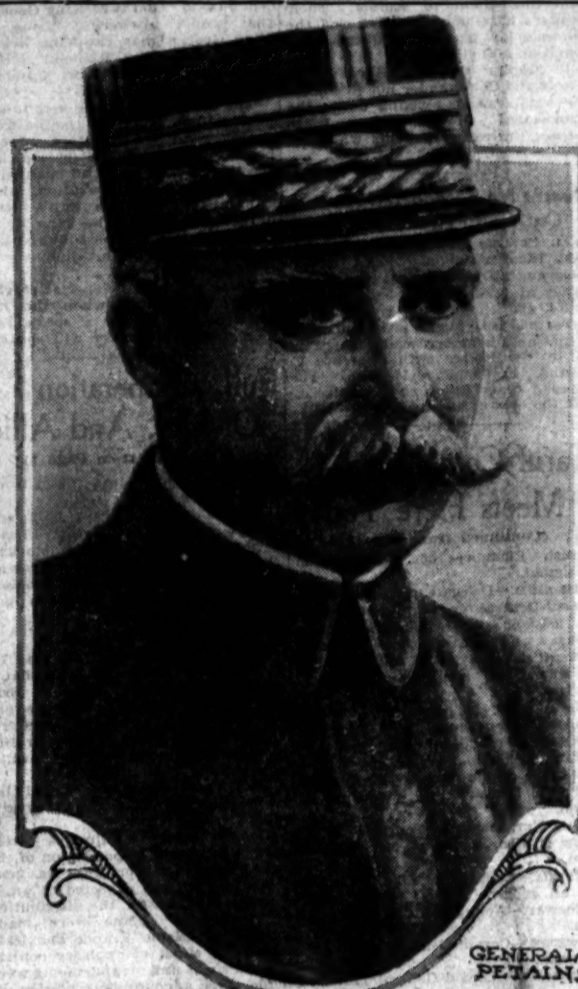
## ALFONSO'S PALACE AT LA GRANJA BURNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Madrid, January 2.—The royal  
palace at La Granja has been de-  
stroyed by fire. A number of houses  
adjoining were set on fire. The  
water-pipes were frozen and it was  
impossible to use the fire-hose. A  
few treasures have been saved but  
the losses are immense.

### RUSSIAN WIRES AGAIN OPEN

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company announces that tele-  
graphic communication with Russia  
and the whole of Siberia has been  
restored. Telegraphic communication  
with Europe via Russia has also  
been restored but the traffic is sub-  
ject to heavy delay.

## He Who Is In Greatest Need Of Peace Asks For It!—Petain



(Reuter's Agency War Service)

PARIS, January 2.—General Petain has issued the following general  
order to the French troops:

"Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men: 1918 is about to  
begin. The struggle must go on, for the fate of France depends on it. Be  
patient and persistent. In attack and defence you have shown what  
you can do. Whenever you attacked the enemy retreated and when-  
ever he tried to advance you stopped him, and so it will be. The  
failure of Russia shook not your confidence, which is being strengthened  
by the constantly increasing assistance of the United States.

"You are fully resolved to fight as long as necessary to ensure peace  
for your sons because you know that he who is in the greatest need  
of peace asks for it but he who perseveres the longer will dictate its con-  
ditions."

"I salute your flags and, while sending you my warmest wishes for  
1918, again wish to say how proud I am to command you and how  
fully confident I am in the future."

## Tariff Revision Commission Holds First Session Today

### CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 4.—Returns of the  
Chinese Maritime Customs show  
that the customs revenue during the  
year 1917 totalled Tls. 38,177,000,  
which is equivalent to \$8,841,857.  
This is an increase over the returns  
of the former year by Tls. 400,000.  
However, owing to the favorable  
exchange, an increase of \$1,980,361  
is realised.

[The Tariff Revision Commission,  
which meets here today, will endeav-  
or to raise the rate to a substantial  
5 per cent ad valorem. It is esti-  
mated that only about three and  
one half per cent has been realised  
during the last 19 years. Taking  
this as a basis for figuring, under  
the new rate the customs revenue  
during 1917 would have been Tls.  
54,538,571, an increase of Tls.  
16,361,571 instead of Tls. 400,000.]

The first meeting of the Customs  
Tariff Revision Commission will be  
held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the  
Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of  
Commerce, North Honan Road. The  
gathering will be in the nature of a  
pre-acquainted affair among the de-  
legates of the different nations. Com-  
missioner Tseng Shih-chi, of the  
Customs Revenue Bureau, Peking, will  
deliver the speech of welcome and  
outline the general work of the com-  
mission.

The commission owes its existence  
to China's entry into the great war  
the Allied and Neutral Powers having  
agreed to grant revision of the tariff  
in order to bring the specific duties  
up to an effective five per cent ad-  
valorem. One of the first questions  
to be tackled by the body will be that

of the basis of valuation to be taken  
for the revision.

The five per cent collected for the  
past 19 years has been a nominal five  
per cent because it was collected  
upon a basis of fixed values, which  
were in turn based upon figures  
collected as long ago as 1897 and as  
these values were agreed upon at  
the time of the signing of the Boxer  
Protocol, no alteration could be  
made without the concurrence of all  
the signatory Powers. In recent  
years the tariff has averaged no  
more than an effective 3½ per cent.

Besides Mr. Tseng, China will be  
represented by Messrs. L. A. Lyall  
of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Peking,  
and Li Chin-ming, who will be the  
assistant commissioners. Mr. Yang  
Siao-tang, secretary of the Bureau of  
Foreign Affairs, will act as the official  
interpreter.

The following will be the delegates  
representing the various interested  
nations:

UNITED STATES.—Mr. Julian Arnold,  
American Commercial Attache in  
China, assisted by Mr. J. K. Sague,  
of the American Board of Customs, and  
Mr. N. E. Lorton, Secretary.

FRANCE.—Mr. H. A. Wilden, Consul-  
General for France, and Mr. G. J.  
Knight, French Commercial Attache  
in China, Delegates, with Mr. H.  
Madier, President of the French  
Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, as  
technical adviser.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. H. H. Fox,  
C.M.G., British Commercial Attache  
in China, Delegate, assisted by a Consular  
officer and a representative of the  
(Continued on Page 2)

## TROTSKY TURNS ON GERMANS; NOW SEES BERLIN'S HYPOCRISY

Following His Speech,  
Soviets Adopt Ringing  
Resolution

### NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Maximalists Making Appeal  
Direct To German  
People

### WAR CONFERENCE

Army Leaders Called From  
Front, Promise To  
Defend Russia

### MAXIMALISTS LOSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, January 2.—Members  
of the Constituent assembly to  
the number of 447 have now been  
elected. They include 236 Social  
Revolutionaries and 138 Maxi-  
malists.

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—Maximalist  
Trotsky, addressing a meeting of the  
Central Committee of the Soviets  
mordantly unmasked what he describ-  
ed as the hypocritical peace proposals  
of Germany. He declared that his  
Government and the workers would  
never consent to such conditions as  
Germany wished to impose. If the Cen-  
tral Powers did not consent joyfully to  
the free disposal of the destinies of  
the Polish and Lithuanian nations it  
would be urgently necessary to  
courageously defend the Russian  
Revolution.

After Trotsky's speech, the Soviets  
passed a resolution declaring that  
the refusal of the representatives of  
Germany to admit the free right of  
oppressed nations and colonies seized  
before the war to dispose of their  
own destiny signified that the Ger-  
man authorities are adopting their  
old annexationist policy.

"Austria and Germany refuse to  
guarantee immediately and irrevoca-  
bly the removal of their troops from  
Poland, Lithuania, Courland and  
parts of Livonia and Estonia.  
Populations Must Decide

"Free affirmation of the will of  
the populations of the occupied  
countries is impossible until the  
populations return. The allegation  
of the German delegates that the  
will of the peoples of these coun-  
tries has already been manifested is  
without foundation because the  
peoples of the occupied countries  
could not express their will under  
martial-law and a military censor-  
ship.

"We defend the right of Poland,  
Lithuania and Courland to dispose  
of their own destiny really freely.

"We say to the peoples of Austria-  
Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and  
Turkey: Remember that the con-  
clusion of an immediate democratic  
peace will depend, above all, on you.  
All the peoples of Europe look to  
you, exhausted and bled by an un-  
precedented war, you will not permit  
the Austrian and German imperialists  
to make war on Revolutionary  
Russia for the subjection of Poland,  
Lithuania, Courland and Armenia."

Subsequently the representatives  
of all the fronts were summoned by  
telegram to Petrograd. They ad-  
mitted that the situation at the  
fronts is distressing but declared  
that the army would defend the  
Russian Revolution but they de-  
manded bread and boots.  
Insist on Real Plebiscite

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The Bolshevik  
News Agency, referring to the pro-  
posals made at the Brest-Litovsk  
Conference, says that Articles 1 and  
2, cabled on the 30th December, were  
German proposals to which the  
Russian Delegation refused to agree  
and the Russian Delegation expressed  
their views in a statement, the text  
of which substantially agrees with  
the portion of the message cabled on  
the 30th December, which reads:—  
"The Russian Delegates then in-  
sisted on the necessity for a definite  
assurance that the plebiscite would be  
free and foreign troops be completely  
absent, but agreed to the appointment  
of a Special Commission to arrange





## RHEIMS THO' IN RUINS IS STILL INSPIRING

Mutilated Temple And City  
Create In Visitors New Ab-  
horrence Of Vandalism

### NOW PLACE OF PILGRIMAGE

Cardinal Lucon Sends Message  
Of Gratitude To America  
Through The Times

By Charles H. Grasty

Rheims, Nov. 1.—This ruined French town has become a place of pilgrimage, like Jerusalem or Mecca. To come to Rheims is a pious act. From every corner of the world people find their way to this ghost of a city for spiritual rebirth, and to pledge themselves anew to the overthrow of brute force which here has shown itself at its foulest.

It is here that the conviction of German criminality becomes irresistible, for alas! the sight of Rheims destroys the power to think of Germany in parts. The Kaiser is a vandal and a murderer and his people participate criminally. It is all one monstrous, brutal Germany, the submissive good only serving the dominant had the better by their bogus goodness.

The cathedral is a pitiful spectacle. One almost bursts into tears at sight of it. And yet the poor mutilated remains of one of the noblest of all the works of man may serve an even greater purpose than the church in its perfect wholeness. Out of its destruction has sprung a spiritual temple, an intangible but very real structure, in the heart of the world.

The battered ruin has done more to recreate reverence on earth than any church ever built. And it serves another great purpose. In every fight between right and wrong there is uncertainty as to where the one begins and the other leaves off. Moral confusion is often the result of such a struggle. In this mightiest of all moral contests, Rheims is the tangible, monumental, unmistakable testimony of matter. Rheims, Louvain, Ypres, Arras, Verdun, but the greatest of these is Rheims. The cathedral as it stands today is the indestructible record of Prussian villainy. There can be no question of facts or truth. Lying and subterfuge will avail nothing. The cruel wounds here inflicted write the doom of Prussianism.

### Rheims A Picture Of Desolation

I am visiting Rheims in a rain-storm. The scene is one of complete and utter desolation. The cathedral has been the bullseye for the German gunners, and everything in the line of fire, including an area that seemed to me about a half mile by a mile, and including the heart of Rheims, has been shattered.

There seemed a sad irony in the fact that while such buildings as the beautiful City Hall were destroyed, the hideous new Court House immediately opposite the cathedral has so far escaped. The famous equestrian statue of the Maid of Orleans is still intact, although there is a big shell hole within a few feet.

The state of the cathedral has been described over and over again. Recently there has been no intense bombardment, but whenever the boche finds things dull he fires a shot or two at the church. Every month the state of destruction is worse than the previous month. Every sort of projectile from a three-inch to a sixteen-inch shell has been shot into the great pile.

One of the main Gothic columns supporting the transept has been shattered, and the whole central portion of the superstructure looks to be on the point of collapse. The famous rose window has been shot out, but I am happy to learn that much of the priceless stained glass was removed to a place of safety.

### A Striking Figure Of A Soldier

My visit to Rheims is under very distinguished escort. I am with Captain Gerard de Ganay, who is one of the heads of the great Creusot munition work, which bears the same relation to France that Krupp does to Germany.

There are many interesting things about Captain de Ganay. In the first place he is half American, his mother having been a Philadelphian. His family is one of the oldest of the French nobility. He is the son of a Marquis and is himself a Count. And he is one of the big business men of France. To add to his distinction, he is a perfect figure of a soldier, standing straight as an Indian 5 feet 2½ inches, and weighing 180 pounds.

Everybody knows Captain de Ganay, and to be in his company assures cordial welcome everywhere. I was very much struck by the fact that during a period of military incapacitation through a surgical operation, this officer and very important personage, is giving his services as an escort for visiting Americans.

### A Visit To Cardinal Lucon

Of course we visited Cardinal Lucon. His palace has been destroyed and he has moved to one of the parish buildings across the street. There he holds the fort, shells or no shells.

He is a hero without any of the heroics. He tells the story of his experiences with feeling, lighted up now

**Raven Trust Co., Ltd.**  
15 Nanking Road.

### INSURANCE

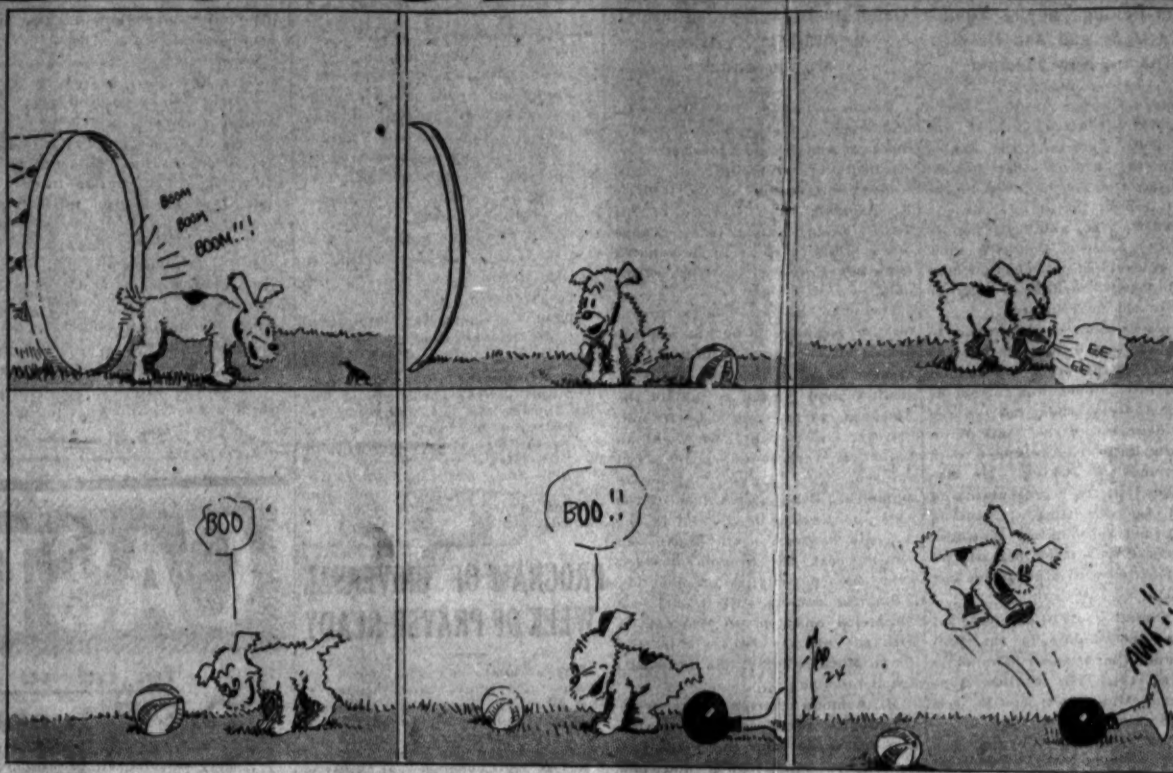
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## Fido



and again with humor. We sat in a circle around him and listened with enchanted interest, the while watching the play of his mobile face.

Before saying good-bye I asked if his Eminence had any message for America. "Yes," he replied promptly, and as he spoke one of the party translated his words into English. The translation follows:

Through The New York Times I send my salutations to the United States in the name of my city, my diocese, and my country. We thank you for your co-operation in the fight which we are carrying on for the defense of the principles of right, of humanity, and respect for treaties, which are the safeguards of the peace of nations. I thank you also for the charitable offerings which you have sent us for relieving the misery caused by the war.

The venerable prelate went with us to the door and even followed outside, where he stood uncovered in the rain, so great was his interest in our visit. In saying adieu to him at last I ventured to tell him how great a part his own courage and devotion formed in the conception in the American mind of the destruction of Rheims. And I may add that at this is part of our appreciation he was frankly pleased.

### French Affection For America

We went to the French trenches opposite the point where much of the artillery fire is sent to the cathedral by the Germans, and looked out "strafe" at them from the front line across a few acres of No Man's Land. All was very quiet on this sector, but a few miles further west there was intense artillery fire, probably in connection with the great offensive since so successfully developed.

Not even in Alsace have I experienced more charming welcome and hospitality than in these trenches in front of Rheims. The faces of the officers were literally beaming with trust and affection—not for me, but for my glorious country. As we turned back from the remotest front the officer who had had charge of us bade us good-bye, as his route lay in the opposite direction.

In a few seconds there was a sound of some one approaching from behind and I turned around and there was the officer come back. "America forever!" he was crying. "All revolve and America forever!" Who but a Frenchman would have such a pretty emotion and give way to it? It may be deep as a well or shallow as a brook. I care not. It is brightness in this vale of tears.

"When we got back to the 'boyau' trenches where were the headquarters of the sector, we went into the semi-subterranean quarters of the Captain and sat down a party of eight for a discussion of what we had seen. There was the inevitable bottle of wine to put good fellowship in flow. I was interested to observe that in the very heart of Champagne the tipple was Italian antipompments.

After three-quarters of an hour of comradely communion we said good-bye, and then turned and shook hands a second time with men who almost certainly had an early taste with death, and yet apparently gave it never a thought. They were a light-hearted company; it was we who were sad.

And this sadness deepened as we re-entered the ruined city in the dark-

ness. There was scarcely a light anywhere. When we passed a house with a light in it we imagined it must be an undertaker watching up with his work.

**Newspaper Work Under Obstacles**  
I must not omit mention of a hero of my own craft. Within a few feet of the apex of the cathedral and across a narrow wind is what is left of the office and plant of the Rheims paper, L'Esclaireur de l'Est—the light up of the East, if my French serves me.

This paper comes out daily about six inches square, folio, but it has never missed an issue. Its plant has been shot all to pieces. A pressman has lost his life while operating a hand press.

It was a fine little plant, with three or four linotypes and as many presses for the newspaper and job work. The building was commodious and suitable. When I paid my visit today there was scarcely a whole piece of machinery in the shop. The roof and floors were full of holes and the mechanics works in the rain. The doors and the contents of the building were sopping wet, and the conditions were altogether as miserable as it was possible to imagine.

There was one discord in this dissonance of melancholy. Everybody was cheerfully busy. Every face beamed with happiness and good humor. Back of it all there must be a chivalrous heart which is proof against trial. I was sorry not to have the chance of shaking the hand of the editor and proprietor, but he had gone out when I called. His was the indomitable spirit; I could tell by the way the employes spoke of him. He has the name to go with such a character and career—Paul Dramas. Good luck and long life to you, Monsieur Dramas!

### Pronouncing Sentence on The Kaiser

In this city of over 100,000, shivered to less than 5,000, we sat down to dinner in a rude makeshift of an inn, the only one in all Rheims (abandoned is the Lion d'Or of glorious memory!). In our party was a lawyer, and he suited our mood to turn our talk into a sort of mock trial of the Kaiser for the crime of destroying Rheims. The self-constituted court found him guilty after hearing all the evidence, and pronounced this sentence for his own punishment and as an example to the wicked:

"During the life of the prisoner the Rheims Cathedral shall have no repair work done upon it except by the hands of the prisoner, late Kaiser of Germany. Prisoner, aforesaid in the garb of a laborer shall work at repairing the ruined cathedral during the remainder of his life, devoting 16 of each 24 hours, seven days a week. His labor shall be solitary and in full view of all spectators. His food and accommodations and time for sleep shall be in accordance with his faithfulness in performing his task.

"By much as he shall accomplish in restoring with his own hands the destruction that here has been wrought by and through him shall his guilt be abated. But it shall be understood that his labor in rebuilding the cathedral is to be accepted only in part expiation of his crime of destroying the cathedral, punishment being reserved in the higher power for the countless other crimes of which the said Kaiser has been guilty in this war."

## WASHINGTON IS FIRM FOR PUSHING THE WAR

Sentiment Against The Move  
Suggested By Lansdowne  
Grows Stronger

Washington, December 1.—Sentiment crystallized in Government circles today against the proposal of the Marquis of Lansdowne that the Entente Allies re-state their war aims as a direct move toward peace before the continuance of the war "leads to the ruin of the civilized world." Yesterday the opposition to the proposal in high quarters was subdued but in the making. Today it was pronounced.


It is believed that members of the Cabinet are a unit in regarding Lord Lansdowne's views as unworthy of attention at this time. Some of them have not hesitated to express themselves—with a degree of privacy, of course—as of the opinion that his plan to bring peace will result in a prolongation of a shortening of the conflict, in that it will give reason for encouragement to Germany and dull her sense of growing understanding that the Central Powers are bound to lose if the Allies keep up the pounding long enough. To have peace now,

it is maintained, would be a calamity from which the world would suffer for decades, suffer, in fact, until new generations with no intimate knowledge of the horrors of the present struggle would band together to put an end to Teutonic autocracy.

So strong is this opinion in the Cabinet that it is impossible to escape the conclusion that it is shared by President Wilson. Cabinet members are careful to preserve the confidence of the President, but it is the general rule that they are chary of expressing personal views in conflict with those of their chief.

The impression is gathered that some Cabinet officers are inclined to take a charitable view of the reasons that caused Lord Lansdowne to propose a definite move toward peace immediately following the Russian collapse and the German victories in Italy. They suggest that Lord Lansdowne has been stung so hard by the pacifist bee that his judgment had been impaired.

The more general view, however, is that Lord Lansdowne was actuated by a desire to drive Lloyd George from power and permitted his Toryism to overcome considerations of the broader aspect of the war situation. Lord Lansdowne's statement that he wrote his letter to the Daily Telegraph without the knowledge of anyone else is taken as an acquittal of ex-Premier Asquith of any participation in an arrangement design-



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ed to end the Lloyd George control and bring about the formation of a Government with less radical influences.

It is now apparent that the whole Wilson Administration is entirely out of sympathy with any peace move on the part of the Allies at this time. So firm is the determination on the part of the President and his advisers to see the war through to complete victory over Germany and her partners, no matter what sacrifices may be required of this nation, that any suggestion that the President is considering the Lansdowne proposals may be dismissed as unbelievable.

Official Washington is opposed to peace while German autocracy remains in the ascendant. This Government would consider it a backward step in the history of civilization if the war should end with the Prussian autocracy still in full control of the Central Powers. President Wilson has enunciated the principle, to which the other allied nations have subscribed, that under its present rulers Germany will not be able to furnish satisfactory guarantees for the observance of the terms of the treaty of peace. This remark has been misconstrued into a statement that the President would not consent to treat for peace

with Germany until the Kaiser had been dethroned.

The President does not insist that Germany shall change from a monarchical form of government or change her present rulers. He holds merely that Germany's present rulers are unworthy of trust and unless the German people receive a share in the management of their Government sufficient to make their will the ruling factor, it will be impossible for any self-respecting nation to deal with the powers-that-be at Berlin. The Wilson Administration holds that a people's Government will be able to live up to its guarantees and is firm in the intention to pay no heed to peace proposals until the reform it demands has been brought about.

It is fully realized here that Lord Lansdowne's suggestions for a new declaration of the aims of the Allies are closely analogous to those that President Wilson has set forth. But the Government finds a wide divergence between a statement of aims and a bid for peace on the basis of those aims with a nation that has broken all its obligation to other nations and shown that its rulers cannot be trusted. The first move must be Germany's. In the Washington view, and that first move must be a political housecleaning at Berlin that will permit the people of Germany to have a real part in managing the affairs of their Government.



There are no roads at all, only narrow paths through the forests, just wide enough for one man to walk along. writes Mr. Percy Lest, a Uganda missionary. "but my Raleigh is perfectly right and as silent as the grave. I am more than ever convinced of the value of it." The famous all-steel bicycle with Dunlop tyres and Saury-Archer 3-speed gear endures the roughest usage in all climates and conditions. Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh."

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## SPORTS—Latest News of Athletic World—GOSSIP

NANYANG VS. ST. JOHN'S  
FOOTBALL MATCH TODAYLively Interest In First Round  
Of Finals For East China  
Championship

The first round of the finals of the East China Intercollegiate Football Championship will be played this afternoon between Nanyang College and St. John's University on Nanyang College Ground. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett will referee the game. Both colleges have been training hard and one of the finest exhibitions of football ever played by Chinese is expected. Nanyang College are the holders of the Championship for the seasons 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 and this game will decide the first round for the 1917-18 Championship.

In view of the large crowd which is expected to witness the match, it has been arranged to sell tickets of admission at 20 cents each. Reserved seats will be sold for \$1 each, and the total amount collected will be given to the Tientsin Relief Fund. The game is to commence at 2.45 p.m.

For the information of those who wish to see the game, Nanyang College is situated at the corner of Siccawei and Hungjiao Roads and is easily reached by taking a French Siccawei Tramcar, which stops within 500 yards of the entrance to the College.

The teams line up as follows:  
Nanyang: K. C. Sheh; Robert Koo and Alfred Ting; P. C. Huang (Capt.); Lee Doo-sung and T. T. Yang; Lisbon Lih, Castle Ho, Lee Doo-sing, James Lo, and S. F. Chang.

Reserves: Abraham Lin, C. Chen, St. John's: P. W. Zia, C. Z. Yuen, Z. Y. Wong, Z. L. Sung (Capt.), U. T. Yu, K. Z. Tsang, K. Zung, Z. P. Daung, K. V. Wong, I. N. Koh, L. T. Yuen.

Reserves: T. T. Mao, T. T. Tan, C. T. Liang, P. K. Wei, H. Tai.

## Other Football Today

Today's match in the first division of the Football League is between the Police Football Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club team. The whistle will blow for play at 2.45 p.m. on the S. R. C. ground. Following are the teams:

Police: W. Howells, W. Champney, L. Biggs, J. B. Clissold, W. Robertson, J. G. Adams (Capt.), A. Knight, J. Watson, J. A. Quayle, J. Robertson and C. Devle.

Reserve: H. J. Jefferson.  
S. R. C.—A. H. Remedios, H. B. Ollerdesen (Capt.), E. Turner, F. England, B. H. Smith, A. M. A. Hansen, A. V. White, E. J. Cooke, C. Bonfils, H. MacFarlane, A. J. Quincey.

S. F. C. 2nd XI v. S. R. C. 2nd XI  
In the League second division the Shanghai Football Club 2nd XI will meet the Recreation Club 2nd XI on the former Club's grounds at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the S. R. C.—A. Madar, H. Stellingwerff, A. Emanogdeen, S. Emanogdeen, F.

Ollerdesen, M. Fox, G. Madar, H. Atkinson, C. Sofoula, T. Roberts, R. Komoroff.

Reserve—J. Mahon.  
The S.F.C. 2nd XI will be—L. Bertes, A. P. Goldman, F. L. Dowling, D. Arthur, G. Craigie-Rom (Capt.), G. F. Lindsay, F. R. Gabbott, A. S. Andersen, E. A. Brodie, F. H. Watson, S. T. Clarke.

Reserves—A. E. Donald, W. F. Rascliff, C. Budland.  
Willows v. St. Francis Xavier's  
The Willows Football Club and St. Francis Xavier's 2nd XI eleven will meet at Hongkew Recreation ground at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Willows—D. Sequeira, E. Schneider, A. Almeida, N. Colloco, C. Whitman, H. Corte-Real, J. R. Villas, R. Maitland, A. J. Maitland, C. Osorio, C. Sofoula.

Reserves—M. Rull, J. Rodriguez, St. Xavier's 2nd XI—H. Garry, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Gutierrez, Sr., P. Dixon, A. Gordes, T. Murray (Capt.), G. Silva, F. Gutierrez, Jr., D. Veva, J. Gutierrez.  
Reserve: W. Murray.

## Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Members are hereby reminded of the annual general meeting to be held at the Town Hall (Club Room) on Wednesday, January 23, at 5.45 p.m. A special general meeting will be held immediately following the annual meeting. Annual report and statement of accounts and special general meeting notice will be issued shortly.

Annual subscriptions for 1918, (\$5) are now due. Members are kindly requested to forward same to the undersigned c/o Russo-Asiatic Bank. Life member subscription is \$50.

The monthly competitions for January will be held as follows:—

Friday, January 25:—Bisley Targets, 500 yards, 1 sig. and ten scoring shots.

Thursday, January 31:—First:—Snap shooting, S. V. C. No. 2 Figure Targets (Bobbing John) five shots.

Second:—Deliberate shooting, S. V. C. 1st Class Figure Targets. Five shots.

Position, standing. Distance, 100 yards. No sighting shots.

Note:—In case of a tie in this competition, competitors making the highest scores in the second practice (deliberate) shall be the winners.

## Hockey

There will be two matches in the Hockey League today, the undefeated Harlequins meeting the Sikhs on the Widow's Monument grounds at 2.45 p.m., and the Portuguese team meeting "B" Co., S. V. C. on the Polo Ground at the same hour.

The Harlequins will be represented by: G. O. Jackson, J. S. Agassiz, H. M. Mann, J. F. Cale, J. A. Donnelly, F. S. Turner, W. T. Berkinshaw, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. L. W. Bailey, S. Ellis and A. N. Othor.

"B" Co. team will be composed of Barnes, Melville (Captain), Rawthorne, Burton, J. J. Evans, F. L. Smith, Nash, Cooper, Bothwell, Passkedes and Brand.  
Reserve: W. H. Taylor.

## Germany's Plan To Restore Her Prestige

## Prospectus Of The Ausland-Museum Reveals A Determination To Spread German Propaganda After The War

By John William Scholl  
(Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan)

A minister piece of news comes from Stuttgart, and we should mark it well enough to render futile the scheme it announces.

The Deutsches Ausland-Museum is to centralise all agencies now in existence, and doubtless to create still others, for the maintenance of political loyalty to the Fatherland among all Germans who leave their home shores.

The presence of former Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, Alfred Zimmermann, Colonial Secretary Solf, and the Ministers of the principal Federal States, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg, on the governing body guarantees this Ausland-Museum as one of the official tentacles of the Imperial Devilfish at Wilhelmstrasse.

The prospectus declares among other inspired things:

"We are of the opinion that it is a patriotic duty to cry even now to our brothers and sisters without: 'We are thinking of you, and awaiting the hour when we can again press your hands, and for this hour we are already arming in confident trust in the future of our common Fatherland.'"

This is recognised as an ambitious scheme and difficult of execution, for the prospectus adds a warning appeal:

"But if it is to achieve its aim, it will need also the support of the widest circles—financial, economic, and intellectual support."

This is not meant primarily for African colonists or Asiatic adventures. They are not of the Ausland. This scheme is made to maintain unimpaired the Germanism of German emigrants to the Americas, both North and South. It is a "cry" sent out to the Germans of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Mexico, Canada, and not least by any means the United States, to secure their loyal co-operation in rebuilding spiritually, commercially, and politically the "future of Germany" now verging on collapse.

So far as this concerns South American colonization with the political aims implied in the "common Fatherland" it concerns us vitally, as a threat to the peace and good neighborhood of all America, which we must not ignore. Our Monroe Doctrine may be branded by Germans as an "international impertinence," but imperial colonisers will find it a bar they must not pass.

So far as the plan involves the

United States directly, it presents a problem not wholly for the future, but for the immediate present.

It behooves us to envisage clearly the picture of Bethmann-Zimmermann-Solf and Co., holding out their hands full of German gold, German goods, and German-made news and views, and crying for help for their "common Fatherland."

It behooves us further to scrutinise carefully the faces of those whose hands are rendered from this side in "confident trust." We will see many familiar faces perhaps. We will recognise the groups which have been active throughout the last three years and the decade preceding; the representatives of the German-language press and their allies, in several tongues; the representatives of the German-American Alliance; the representatives of the German-speaking churches; the representatives to the German teaching staffs and German-trained members of certain other teaching staffs of our schools, colleges, and universities. These are the easily recognised and readily available agencies which are expected from this side to be "concentrated" in the Deutsches Ausland-Museum so confidently projected in Stuttgart.

Unless a very profound change comes over these bodies they will be ready to accept the proffered "hand" and give ear to the "cry" and partly justify the "confident trust" expressed in their work for the restoration of the "common Fatherland."

Of all these groups of agencies the press and the schools are perhaps most important, for they are basis of much of the rest. At present I wish to plead for public attention to our higher institutions of learning. A movement is on foot to remove German teaching from the elementary schools of the country, and I think this is to be commended unconditionally, even urged as vital. All foreign language instruction should be excluded from the American elementary school. Our unification in American ideals demands this without any exception for any foreign tongue or for any type of school, public or private, which teaches children under high school age.

What to do with school above the elementary seems a bit perplexing, and opinions diverge. Young America may take a hand in settling the question, as he seems to intend. Judging by the great slump everywhere in the study of German. But as Young America is not always as far-sighted as school boards and

college Governors, there may be an official retention of the study of the German language and literature in the curriculum of all larger high schools and of all colleges, in the belief that many young Americans may again come to realise the value of a full international equipment for leadership.

No one can go further than I in condemnation of the Pan German dream, its sponsors, its methods, its brutal accomplishments, and still madder hopes, but a sober sense of values may lead to the recognition that every great leader needs English, French, and German today, in order to possess the international character and advantages which the Latinist had a couple of centuries ago.

Governing bodies would do well everywhere to see that the responsible management of German teaching staffs be placed in the hands of men who are not only Americans by naturalization but by conviction, democrats in every fiber who can understand the elementary fact that a man cannot be a supporter of American democracy and at the same time a praiser of the German system, men who are not "broad-minded" enough to teach that Germany is right in everything

she does, has done, and shall do, while "patriotic" enough to wish America to win the war.

Only such an overhauling of our institutions can make them safe for future service to America, and prevent them from furnishing later just the starting point for the proposed rebuilding of Germany's future along the old lines of the Pan German dream.

But returning a moment to the larger aspect of the scheme: We can not, dare not consent to a peace with a Germany planning such a menace to the comity of the Americas and to our own internal unity unless she is first made too weak to undertake its realization.

## BRITISH PRISONERS FREED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rotterdam, January 2.—Disabled British prisoners of war from Germany to the number of 235 have arrived and 370 civilians are expected today, all of whom will proceed to England on board Dutch steamers.

## WEST FRONT COMMUNIQUE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—The enemy, attempting a raid in the neighborhood of Oppy were driven off before reaching our trenches. His artillery was more active in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

On Tuesday our aeroplanes dropped 200 bombs on a munition depot near Courtrai, the aerodrome at Ingelmunster and other targets. Three hostile machines were brought down and two driven down. One of ours is missing.

London, January 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed night-raiders in the neighborhood of La Bassée, taking some prisoners.

Paris, January 2.—The official communique issued this evening reports that there has been considerable artillery activity in the sectors of Beaumont and Caurieres Wood.

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

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By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Second Draft

By Frederic J. Haskin

In ten days the preparations for raising further increments for the National Army will actively begin, with the mailing of the first set of questionnaires to registered men. The mailing will continue for twenty days, and the whole process of classification should be over in about sixty days, so that by the middle of February we expect to have over 9,000,000 men

listed for service, each knowing his place in the line of call. The scheme for the second draft, and all future drafts, represents a great improvement and refinement over the system of the first draft. It is based on the experience of that first draft, with the added advantage of freedom from the need for pressing haste. It is more genuinely selective, and it will result in drawing men on

the whole better fitted for army service, and in less disturbance of industry and family life.

The scheme of the first draft was conditioned by the need for haste. War was declared early in April. Today, early in December, eight months later, all of the first draft is not yet in camp. It will probably be well over a year before the last of the first drafted men has completed his preliminary training. If the process had been further delayed by prolonging the process of selection unduly, our first million men in Europe would have been a tardy contingent. Hence as General Crowder says, the first draft was "hacked out with a broad-ax."

The only way to apply the selective service principle completely is to examine every registered man before selecting the army. This meant examining 10,000,000 men on the first draft, for which there was no time. So the rules of the first draft were framed to attain the maximum of speed with the minimum of hardship. Future drafts will be selected in accordance with the better way. Every registered man will be examined before the next selection is made.

The chief means of examination will be the questionnaire, with the idea of which the country is already familiar. It is simply a booklet of questions, with blanks for the written answers, intended to show the local board where each man belongs in order of liability to draft. If the board wants more information, it may summon any witnesses it likes. Under the new system, the local board becomes a court, empowered to administer oaths and take testimony. If the registrant is not satisfied with his classification, he can appeal to the district board, and in certain cases he can appeal again to the President.

Theoretically, the principle of selection becomes more and more perfect as the number of classes for the registrants is increased. Thus, if all the registered men were divided into three classes, with Class One called first, and Class Three last, a certain degree of selection would obtain. On the other hand, if they were divided into thirty classes, a much greater degree of selection would operate. The order of call in any particular class is determined by the master list which selected the men of the first draft, which is to say, by chance. The more classes, the less left to chance.

For practical purposes, after a careful study of the situation, the office of the Provost-Marshal General decided that five classes would be sufficient to assure the operation of the selective principle. Since Class Five, the last class, is made up of men such as alien enemies who are completely exempt under the law, there

are really four classes of registered men available for service. Of these classes, the first and the fourth will probably be far the largest.

The first class will be called into the army first. It will furnish the men for the next draft, and for all succeeding drafts until it is exhausted in each district. The fourth class will be called last, and quite possibly it will not be called at all. The greatest distinction between these two classes is on grounds of dependency. The system makes industrial usefulness secondary to family ties in determining order of liability.

The first division of the first class is the one which will make up the bulk of the class. It consists of single men without dependent relatives. True, there are fourteen possible grounds why such a man might be classed in Class Two or Class Three, but none of these fourteen reasons is of such a character that it will affect any great proportion of the 9,000,000 men. The bulk of Class Four comprised in the first division of that class, which consists of married men whose wives or children are mainly dependent on their labor for support.

It seems probable that these two divisions—Division One of Class One, and Division One of Class Four, will be by far the largest of the 37 divisions provided in the new system. Viewed broadly, it is evident that our new armies will be made up principally of unmarried men without dependents, while the married men with dependent families will stay at home.

At first glance this may seem a sentimental rather than a cold-blooded basis of selection. Viewed from the standpoint of military efficiency, is it not better to let a single man who is efficient in some war industry stay at home, and take a married man with children away from his family and put him in the army, if he is not proficient in a war industry? To this question General Crowder has replied with an analysis of the actual situation.

Men skilled in necessary industries are placed for the most part in Class Two. This class is not to be called until Class I is exhausted, but it will be called if necessary long before Class Four, which includes married men in non-essential industries with dependent families. But General Crowder points out that the draft, covering the ages from 21 to 31 years, affects only about 31 per cent of the labor supply in any given industry. Of this 31 per cent, quite a large number will be found in Class Four, on account of dependent families, or even in Class Five, because they are aliens. General Crowder estimates that only

about 12 per cent of the skilled labor in necessary industries will be found in Class Two, which is itself a deferred class, though not so deferred as Class Four. The new system takes the position that a draft on this 12 per cent of skilled labor, is preferable to introducing the principle of causing hardship in numerous dependent families.

Class Two will probably not be large, as in addition to skilled workers in necessary industry and agriculture it contains only certain classes of married men whose wives are capable of supporting themselves without hardship, or whose family income is not a product of the man's labor. Class Three will also hardly be large, providing as it does for such unusual cases as men with dependent brothers or sisters or parents, and certain municipal and federal workers. Highly specialized workers in necessary industries are also in this class. The main classes promise to be One and Four. Before Class Four is reached, the Provost-Marshal General expects to see additional men who have reached the age of 21 registered, and possibly still younger classes. Men in Class Four are not likely to see service. Thus, enormous as are the demands of this greatest of wars, so great are America's resources of manpower that we may hope to fight it through without taking husbands from their wives and fathers from their children.

The Collapse Of  
The Superman Myth

(Continued From Page 6)

product of the former education is an individual who thinks for himself and wills for himself—and recognises his moral responsibility; that of the latter is a machine who receives his thoughts from outside and whose will and acts are controlled by a master.

Submissiveness, obedience, docility, and all other forms of protective coloration from fear date from primitive times, when they were the effects produced by superior brute force on the weak. Later, cunning in various guises managed to share the mastery with force. In one way or another the weak were controlled through their fears; and however we disguise it, the same is true today.

But certain aspirations are almost as instinctive as fears, and it is by playing on these aspirations that the greatest workers of iniquity—ambitious war lords and religious fanatics—have dissimulated their purposes from the multitudes whom they employed to do them. Patriotism and religion are the commonest, the most effective of these deceptions. Either of them has the power, like a terrible drug, to deprive its victim of his normal human character. How else explain the pious edification with which crowds of the "faithful" witnessed the tortures and slaying of heretics; or the frenzied exultation of the spectators of the orgies of the French Revolution—worshippers not of Saint-Dominique but of Saint-Guillotine—for whose patriotic qualification the heads could not drop fast enough into the blood-soaked sawdust? An unlimited capacity for hero-worship—which, like love, is blind—shows itself early in the development of the human race, and has been almost as great a source of evil as of good. If you turn your hero-worship inward to yourself the efforts of all the angels cannot save you from falling, like the Germans, into the Superman delusion.

To make men individuals and not mechanical atoms of a mass; to call out the spirit in them instead of reducing them to machines—that is the ideal which will forever overcome the German ideal of the chosen people composed of Supermen, who, when scrutinised, turn out to be parts of a gigantic mechanism. I repeat, man is compounded of matter and of spirit, and since his creation there has been a perpetual conflict between the two. For ages together matter seems to dominate; and then spirit breaks through, frees itself and regenerates the world. Under the guise of the Superman matter has waged its latest war for empire, and it has been beaten.

The Lesson Of Babel's Tower  
Should we not be grateful to the Germans who have organised matter into the most remarkable machine man has ever contrived—a machine in which the human and the material parts are indistinguishable; a machine which the oil of Kaiser worship lubricates and for which the fuel of patriotism supplies the power; a

machine which represents the ultimate attainment of science? Having examined the prodigy can we not refresh ourselves with the thought that this is the best and the worst that matter, whose spokesman is German science, can do? It cost Europe more lives than the present atrocious war will take, to get rid of the diabolical belief in witches. Shall we not say that that riddance was worth the price? Will not posterity declare that the exploding of the Superman delusion and of the giving over of the civilised world to German domination, which that delusion threatened, was also worth its price?

More than thirty-five centuries ago the race which then inhabited the Plain of Shinar, the Prussians of those times and perhaps their forerunners, looking up at the sun and stars and more conversant with material than spiritual laws, thought that they could build a tower by which they could mount to those celestial regions and possess them. But the Lord, looking down upon their city and their tower, said: "Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language;

and this they begin to do; and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of all the earth; and they left off to build the city." The name of that tower was Babel, and never since that time has the Lord given his approval to Supermen who would conquer the earth in the Prussian spirit. The one language which will unite all the races is not the language of frightfulness—the utterance of physical force and of science—but the language of love, through which the souls of men speak.

To us today who have never had any doubts as to the relative position of matter and spirit, and who have never shared the folly of thinking that we or any other people are Supermen, the price of the atrocious war is staggering. But the great gods are infinite, and we can infer the importance they attach to this struggle by the magnitude of the human sacrifice they have allowed.

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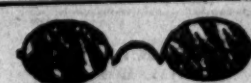
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